



Storm Water Permit Requirements for Production of Paper and Allied Products

Water Protection Program technical bulletin

4/2004

Establishments engaged in the paper and allied products industry may need to apply to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for a Missouri State Operating Permit to discharge storm water. Missouri regulations (10 CSR-6.200) should be consulted for specific requirements.

The General Permit

A permit containing general provisions has been issued for this industry, but it is the responsibility of the individual owner or operator of a facility covered by this general permit to apply. It does not authorize any other discharges to waters of the state such as cooling water or domestic sewage.

The general permit does not apply to storm water discharges within 1,000 feet of waters that have been identified as a losing stream or is listed in the Missouri Water Quality Standards (10 CSR 20-7.031) as an outstanding national or state resource water, or a lake or reservoir used for public drinking water supplies, or critical habitat for endangered species, or bio-criteria reference streams. Facilities with discharges located in these areas must apply for a site-specific permit.

Who Needs a Storm Water Permit?

Storm water regulations use the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to determine if an industry is regulated under the law. This classification code was devised by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to cover all economic activities. The industries covered by the permit are listed in SIC major group codes 2652-2679 and are required to apply for a storm water discharge permit.

Site Specific Permits

If requested by the owner or operator, a facility may be covered by a site-specific permit. A site-specific permit takes into account the individual characteristics of the site and the storm water runoff. In addition, the department can determine that the quality of waters of the state may be better protected by requiring the owner or operator of the site to apply for a site-specific permit.

Background

Since the 1972 Clean Water Act, discharges of wastewater have been regulated through the National Pollutant discharge Elimination System (NPDES). A permit is required for any discharges of potential pollutants to waters of the state unless there is a specific exemption. Since 1974, Missouri has been delegated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue NPDES permits. The permits issued by the department are state as well as federal operating permits.

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Since October, 1992, Missouri has regulated storm water runoff by requiring a permit. The new regulations address pollution in rainwater runoff that is discharged from certain industrial sites, construction sites disturbing an area of five acres or more, and urban storm sewers. The regulations have come about because of amendments to the federal Clean Water Act.

Additional Water Pollution Control Requirements

Additional permits from the department's Water Protection Program may be required (Missouri Clean Water Law, Section 644, RSMo.). As stated above, anyone that discharges water in a location where it may cause pollution to waters of the state must apply for a permit to do so. This would include discharges of wastewater such as cooling tower blow-down or domestic sewage. Instead of applying for a separate permit, storm water discharges may be covered under these permits.

Exemptions

Two exemptions from permit requirements are allowed:

1. Businesses whose primary activity is the retail sale of manufactured items, and
2. Facilities that discharge storm water runoff directly to a combined sewer system.

General Permit Requirements

For the most part, the general permit requires best management practices to control activities that would result in increased contamination of Missouri's rivers and streams from storm water runoff.

In addition, storm water runoff from permitted facilities cannot violate the general criteria of Missouri's Water Quality Standards. Some of these criteria are, but are not limited to, dissolved oxygen levels, toxic substances, color, and odor.

The general permit contains sampling requirements and effluent limitations. For storm water runoff, limits are placed on pH, oil and grease, and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), chemicals listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D that are stored outside, color and settleable solids.

Examples of Best Management Practices

1. Provide sediment and erosion control for the site.
2. Provide collection facilities on-site, and arrange for proper disposal of waste products, including but not limited to, petroleum waste products and solvents.
3. Maintain good housekeeping practices on the site to keep solid waste from entry into waters of the state.
4. For fueling facilities on the site, adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning underground storage, above ground storage and dispensers, including spill prevention, control and counter measures.
5. Manage substances regulated by federal law under the Resource Conservation and recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that are transported, stored, or used for maintenance, cleaning or repair according to the provisions of RCRA and CERCLA.

Fees and Application Forms

To apply under a general permit, complete application Form E, enclose a map, and submit a fee of \$150. The general permit will expire on March 3, 1999 before which time the application will need to be made to renew the facility permit.

To apply for a site-specific permit, complete application Forms A and 2F and enclose a map. The fee is \$1,500, payable upon application and then again each year at the anniversary date of the permit issuance.

Applications and fees for storm water permits only should be mailed to the Permits Unit Chief at the address below.

To include storm water discharges under a current NPDES permit, contact the appropriate regional office. A regional office map is available on the Web at www.dnr.mo.gov/regions/deqregions.htm.

Termination of Permit

The permit may be terminated when activities covered by the permit have ceased and no significant materials are stored in such a way as to come into contact with storm water. It must be terminated if a transfer of ownership of the facility and its activities have been made. In this case, a new permit under the new ownership is required.

If such a termination of a general permit is sought, the permittee must submit Form H, Termination of a General Permit. If termination of a site-specific permit is sought, the permittee should request such by letter.

For More Information

For more information on water pollution control permits and water discharges, contact

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1-800-361-4827 or (573) 751-1300 office
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